

Medical Milk Commission, etc. With 106 Engravings and three Colored Plates. Second Revised Edition. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1914.

The second edition of Dr. Tuley's book is a considerable improvement over the first edition as far as typographical errors, corrections and make-up go. There are few illustrations and the ones that are given are not of as much value as the illustrations in such a book might be.

We are sorry to see that he still clings to the old classification of diseases of the intestinal tract when so much has been done since his first edition in putting the nutritional conditions of infancy on a more scientific basis by more exact studies in metabolism. We are glad to see that the suggested standards and methods for the production of certified milk as adopted by the American Society of Medical Milk Commissioners have been reproduced in full in the appendix.

The book as a whole does not add anything distinctive to a number of other books on the diseases of children at present on the market.

W. P. L.

**The Principles of Pathologic Histology.** By Frank B. Mallory, M. D., Associate Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School and Pathologist to the Boston City Hospital. Octavo of 677 pages, with 497 figures containing 683 illustrations, 124 in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1914. Cloth, \$5.50 net.

The book by Mallory fills a distinctive place among present-day textbooks. He who searches for an elaborate description of pathological processes with extensive bibliographies will be disappointed, for such is neither the purpose nor the scope of this work. But one who wishes a clear, concise and accurate account of the most important pathological processes will find it in this book.

The descriptions and conclusions are a bit didactic and rigid at times perhaps, but whatever the book loses on this score it gains in presenting fundamental and salient points. To one who is often lost in the mazes of contradictory opinions and descriptions often found in other books, will turn to it with a sigh of relief as embodying the views of a master with a long and ripe experience. Worthy of especial note are the excellent drawings and microphotographs that illustrate the book.

R. H. M.

**The Practice of Pediatrics.** By Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. Octavo of 878 pages, 139 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1914. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net.

This book is an enlarged and revised edition of Dr. Kerley's earlier work, "The Treatment of Diseases of Children." It is especially strong in treatment, a particular in which so many books are woefully deficient. No one can read it without getting many valuable points even if one is not entirely in sympathy with his recommendations.

The book is not well put together for study and is not encyclopedic in character. It is, however, one of the best books on children's diseases for the general practitioner who wishes to find out how Dr. Kerley has treated children's diseases in his own large and successful practice. The book loses in this very fact, since he does not attempt to say whether his experience agrees with that of the pediatricists of the world.

Among some of the most valuable chapters are those on Gymnastic Therapeutics, and General Therapeutic Measures. His chapters on bronchitis and cyclic vomiting, asthma, urticaria and tetany

are especially well written and up to date. However, we are sorry to see that Dr. Kerley still adheres to the old method of feeding and dismisses the calorimetric method as of little value. He says very little or nothing as to the role of salts in infant metabolism.

On the whole the book is one of the best there is. His illustrations are good and the histories of cases from his own large experience are used to advantage. The book, we venture to say, will have a large sale on account of its practical value.

W. P. L.

**The Anatomic Histological Processes of Bright's Disease and Their Relation to the Functional Changes.** By Horst Oertel. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia. 1910.

In the first place, the book is an attractive octavo volume of some two hundred pages printed with large clear type on good paper and with numerous excellent illustrations, many of them colored. The appearance of a publication by this author suffices to arrest the interest of the medical reader, and his directness of style and clearness of diction make the reading of what might otherwise be a rather heavy treatise attractive. He deals with the pathology of the kidney both from the standpoint of the clinician and of the pathologist, and argues for a new classification of kidney diseases based upon advances of the knowledge of the subject within recent years. This classification has the advantage of being simple and brief, and while it adheres rationally to the anatomic changes, is not inconsistent with the conclusion of the clinician.

It has been recognized for some time that the present classification of renal inflammations is inadequate; it is very possible that his classification may meet the demands now made. At any rate, there is no doubt that it is an improvement over the past.

The book is a series of five lectures delivered at the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology at the City Hospital, New York. The first lecture covers the history of research into Bright's disease delightfully, and brings the subject down to the discussion of modern pathology of the kidney, and outlines his proposed classification which, however, must be read to do it justice, as the enumeration of a few terms here would only be misleading. The structure and function of the normal kidney are reviewed and the succeeding pages given up to a careful consideration of the several types of kidney changes.

Of especial interest is his logical differentiation between productive nephritis (chronic interstitial nephritis) and senile kidney. In short, the subject is well and convincingly treated, and the book as a whole is an epitome of our present knowledge of kidney inflammations.

G. E. E.

## SOCIETY REPORT

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Society held June 9th, the meeting having been called at the request of ten members, the fee bill presented by the insurance companies and the Industrial Accident Commission, the adoption of which had been recommended to the county societies by the State Society, was again discussed. The following resolution was presented and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that this Society refuse to accept the proposed Industrial Accident Insurance Fee Bill, and call upon the Board of Directors to reject it.

It was also moved and carried that San Francisco County Medical Society reject the whole of Section 22 of the report of the House of Delegates, as published on pages 243 and 244 of the June State Journal.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held June 16th it was moved that the mandatory instructions sent by the San Francisco County Medical Society be received, and their import conveyed to the Council of the State Medical Society.

Seconded and carried, with two dissenting votes. No section meetings were held in June.

### SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held at the residence of Dr. Fred P. Clark, Friday evening, May 29th. The following members were present: Drs. J. D. Dameron, S. E. Latta, L. Dozier, C. F. English, Minerva Goodman, W. J. Backus, H. E. Sanderson, Mary Taylor, Margaret Smyth, B. J. Powell, C. R. Harry, S. P. Tuggle, F. P. Clark, J. T. Davison and R. T. McGurk, with Dr. W. I. Terry of San Francisco as guest.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication from the American National Red Cross was read relative to establishing a corps of physicians in this community to be at the call of the National Red Cross. On the motion of Dr. McGurk, seconded by Dr. Harry, the following committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of the same: Drs. W. J. Backus, B. J. Powell, Minerva Goodman.

Dr. Terry read an excellent paper on "Anoci Association." Inasmuch as the introduction of Anoci Association as an aid to modern surgery is now looked upon as a permanent and logical procedure, the paper was of great interest to local surgeons. Like most new things, this method is not in general use, and there are those, who having had excellent results thus far with the old methods, are not enthusiastic in its support, but who will not deny the fact that this method is the logical one in nervous and hysterical patients and in those who have cardiac or renal complications.

The discussion was opened by Dr. English, who told of having seen this method used by Crile and Cushman a year and a half ago in the East, and he was very much in favor of operating with this method. Dr. Powell stated that in his work on tonsils, he had found the use of Anoci Association to be quite an advantage. Dr. Dozier stated that he had taken up the giving of oxygen-nitrous-oxide anesthesia at the urgent request of some local surgeons and he believed its use would become more general as surgeons became familiar with its advantages. Dr. Dameron said that he had had good results without the use of Anoci Association or of nitrous oxide anesthesia, and that while he did not deny that the method was excellent for certain cases, as a matter of general routine, he believed it would be a long time before the present method would be replaced by it.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the members were invited to partake of refreshments.

R. T. MCGURK, Secretary.

### PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE LAW.

Sacramento, Cal., June 30, 1914.

Dr. P. M. Jones,  
Secretary, State Society,  
San Francisco.

Dear Doctor:

Enclosed herewith please find attorney's report as to the progress of prosecution of violators of the Medical Practice Act in the northern section of the state, which may be of interest to the readers of the California State Journal of Medicine.

Respectfully yours,

C. B. PINKHAM, Secretary.

June 12, 1914.

Dr. Charles B. Pinkham,  
Secretary, Board of Medical Examiners,  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Doctor:

On behalf of the Legal Department for San Francisco and Alameda Counties, I beg leave to submit the following report of violators of the Medical Practice Act of cases pending and arrests made, from March 28, 1914, to June 13, 1914:

Wong Shue Nin, convicted April 1; probation for two years.

M. Fleishman, convicted April 21; probation for two years.

C. W. Wong, convicted April 13; probation for two years.

C. E. Blanchard, dismissed April 1.

L. H. Schwerin, dismissed April 27.

R. R. Smith, convicted April 1.

Chow Juyan, convicted June 10; \$600 and six months.

Chow Let, acquitted June 10.

Tom J. Chong, pending June 13.

Yet Lee, dismissed June 11.

Ida Rennie, dismissed June 11.

Chow Juyan, pending June 13.

Chow Let, pending June 13.

W. T. Allen, dismissed June 11.

Y. Q. Gine, pending June 13.

I also desire to report the discontinuance of business of the following unlawful medical institutions: M. S. Cheneweth, M. D., Inc.; Globe Medical Company, California Medical Dispensary, The Nat King Specialists, Modern Specialists, Dr. Lee Co., Woman's Remedy Company, Raymond Remedy Company, Cook Medical Company, Prof. Blanchard and Son, Vera Vita Company, C. W. Wong Company, Vita Vigor Company, San Francisco Medical Laboratory.

Respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS H. WARD,  
Attorney.

### DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

#### THE DIVORCEMENT OF THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACY FROM THE DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Medicine in its practical development is largely dependent upon the science and art of Pharmacy. The community of interest between these professions is such that influences detrimental to the one must inevitably reflect upon the integrity of the other. The pharmacist as a member of a historic and honorable calling should be well above the trickeries and practices of the charlatan and quack. The physician in self-defense should be the first to frown upon and rebuke vicious practices. Incompetency; substitution of inferior, contraband or fictitious products; the sinister bribe and special discount evils; demoralizing and ruinous cutting of prices, are parasitic upon all legitimate endeavor and should be countenanced by no self-respecting member of either profession.

The great strides made in medical science in the past decade or two have rendered the pharmacy of our forefathers obsolete. Not only have recent developments revolutionized the science and art of pharmacy but the commercial aspects of the situation are certain to bring about very momentous changes. The pharmacist must, to retain his professional identity, deliver himself from the heterogeneous hodgepodge which commonly characterizes